

Evidentiary Document No. 5047B.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

NO. 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND ORS.

- against -

ARAKI, SADAO, AND ORS.

[I, GEORGE POLAIN, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was Chaplain George Polain, NX70175, of 2/26 Battalion. I became a prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 February 1942.
2. The only Chinese I saw executed were 43 bodies, sometime after the capitulation of Singapore. Their hands were tied behind their backs and rags were still around their heads. Some of them had been shot through the head. They were tied together in fours. That would be just after Easter 1942, somewhere about April. The natives in the camp nearby said the Japanese had executed them. All I saw was the bodies - the skeletons.
3. The only other people I saw like that was a section of our own Battalion at what looked to be a Japanese Company HQ, near Bukitmah. The Sgt. was Sgt. Pat O'Neill. Major Tracy will know the names of the other men. His body, together with five others, was lying there, his hands were tied behind his back and he had been shot through the head; that would be about June or July 1942. It looked to me as though they had been making their way back when captured by the Japanese, taken to this Company HQ, and there the whole of them were shot.
4. They had been shot some considerable time before the capitulation. Their hands were tied with rope and cloth. There were still pieces of ragged cloth around their eyes. They had their identification discs and some of them also had pay books and marks of identification. They were lying along a trench; it might have been said to have been an open grave. They were probably lined up beside the trench and killed there, probably with the idea of putting the bodies in the trench, but they were not buried.]

(Signed) GEORGE POLAIN.

Sworn before me at Sydney on the)
Ninth day of September 1946.)

(Signed) A.J. MANSFIELD,
Judge of Supreme Court of Queensland.

Ex 1500A

5047B

「ジョージ・ホレイン」ノ宣誓口供書。

x x x x

余「ジョージ・ホレイン」ハ、宣誓言ハ、次ノ証言ヲ為ス。

一、私ハ第三ニ六大隊、N X 七〇一七五、「ジョージ・ホレイン」隊附牧師デアリマス。私ハ一九四二年、昭和十七年二月十五日新嘉坡ニ於テ俘虏トナリマシタ。

二、私が死刑執行ニナツタ中國人ヲ見タハ新嘉坡降服後、或ル時四十三名ノ死体ヲケデシタ。彼等ノ手ハ北ニ縛リツケラレ、頭ノ廻リニハマタ、口カアリマシタ。或ル者ハ頭部貫通ニテ銃殺サレテ居タ。彼等ハ四人ツツ縛ラレテ居タ。ソレハ丁度一九四三年、昭和十七年ノ復活祭ノ後、四月頃、或ル時デシタ。其ノ收容所ノ近クノ土地ノ人ハ日本人カ彼等ヲ死刑ニ処シタト言ヒマシタ。私ノ見タノハ死体ノミデス。骸骨デアリマシタ。三、其ノ様ニサレタヲ私カ見タ他ノ者ハ「アキテマ」近在、日本中隊本部ト思ハレルトコロニアル我々自身ノ大隊ノ一部分ノモノデアツタ。軍曹ハ「バット・オニル」軍曹デアツタ。「ツレシイ」少佐ハ他ノ人々ノ名前ヲ知ツテ居ルデセウ。彼ノ死体ハ五人ノ他ノ死体ト共ニ其処ニ横タワツテアリマシタ。彼ノ両手ハ彼ノ背ニ縛バシテアリ、ソシテ彼ハ頭部ヲ貫通、銃殺サレタイタ。ソレラハ一九四二年、昭和十七年六月七月頃デアツタ。彼等ハ歸路ノ途中日本人ニ捕ハレ、此ノ中隊本部ニ連レテ来ラレ、ソシテ其処デ全部銃殺サレタト私ニハ思ハレマス。

四、彼等ハ降服ノ可ナリ前ニ銃殺サレマシタ。彼等ノ両手ハ縄ヤギテ縛ラレ、彼等ノ眼ノマワリニハマタ、口カアリマシタ。彼等ハ彼等ノ認識票ヲ所持シ、彼等、或ル者ハ又係給簿ヲ、ソシテ身元ヲ明ラカニスル痕跡ヲ所持シタイタ。彼等ハ塹壕ノ中ニ横タヘラシタイタ。ソレラハ無蓋ノ墓ト言ヘタデアラウ。彼等ハ多分

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塹壕、傍ニ整列シ其処ヲ殺サレタデアラウ多命塹壕、中ニ死
体ヲ置ク考デアツタデアラウ。
併シ彼等ハ埋葬セラ無カッタ。

× × × × ×

pointed out their house but said they could not help me, saying that they were leaving on account of the Japanese, but would return when the Japs had gone. I stayed there two days, seeing no-one.

9. From this time on I am uncertain of times and days and dates. [For about eight days I moved unmolested towards Singapore] and finally came to what appeared to be that part of Singapore known as 'Chinatown' and eventually collapsed. A young Sikh policeman brought me coffee and hailed a rickshaw and at my request sent me to the Singapore General Hospital. A sentry tried to prevent me entering the building, but I got in through a hole in the blasted wall and lay down in a passage. A dental assistant found me and hid me in a closet and brought a man named Professor THATMAN who was carrying on as a dentist under Japanese orders. I met him again later interned in CHANGI. He took me to his surgery and dressed my wounds. I did not divulge their cause. He and his assistant sheltered me in their rooms. Their position was very difficult and later a Jap Dr had me moved to the main ward under the clock tower and I came under Jap medical people. The Professor came with me and gave me ten collars, he said he knew I was an Australian soldier and if I had any reason to fear Japanese enquiry regarding my wound to feign mental shock. I was attended by a Eurasian orderly for about a week and not questioned by the Japs, my treatment was good. By 15 May 1942 I was able to walk and was taken out to a motor car and was asked by a Jap civilian what I did in Singapore. I replied that I was a driver in the AIF. I was then driven to Changi Gaol and handed over to the British Gaol Administration. I gave them my full particulars and they told the Japs that I should be taken to Selarang Barracks where the Australian soldiers were interned. Nevertheless the Japanese said that this Dr had ordered that I remain at Changi Gaol until fit. I remained there until 12 Oct 1942 when I was moved to Selarang Barracks and rejoined my unit.

10. While I was in the Singapore General Hospital, I ascertained the name of a wounded Japanese soldier in the bed next to mine as TATSOU ADACHI, whose address was 1102 CHIBAKOO, Tokio. I mention this fact as it may be of assistance in the identification of both persons and units responsible for these atrocities.

SWORN BY THE SAID Leslie William McCANN) (sgd)
at PERTH in the State of Western) L. W. McCANN.
Australia on this 27th day of March,)
1946.)

Before me George W. Gwynne.

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Western
Australia for taking affidavits.

Exhibit "C" - This is the document marked Exhibit "C" referred to in the affidavit of Major J. K. Lloyd sworn before me this twenty-seventh day of May 1946 as being produced and shown to him at the time of his swearing his said affidavit.

/s/ R. D. Crompton, Capt.
An officer of the Australian
Military Forces.

EX 1/502

I, VX39006 Major John Kevin LLOYD of Army Headquarters
make oath and say:

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces.
2. Annexed hereto and marked "C" is a true copy
of an affidavit sworn by Leslie William McCANN
on 27 Mar. 1946 which I have in my custody in the
course of my duties.
3. The original affidavit cannot be made available
immediately as it is required for trials of minor
war criminals.

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Sworn before me at MELBOURNE)
this 27 day of May 1946.) /s/ J. Lloyd
Major

/s/ R. D. Crompton Capt
An officer of the
Australian Military Forces

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes
and

IN THE MATTER of JX17837 Private
Leslie William McCANN of 2/4
Machine Gun Battalion (AIF).

I, Leslie William McCann of 159 Onslow Road, SHENTON PARK, in the State of Western Australia, civilian, formerly JX17837 Private Leslie William McCANN of 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion (AIF), being duly sworn make oath and say:-

1. On Wednesday 4 February 1942 during action SOUTH WEST of BUKIT TEMAH Village I was wounded by Mortar fragments in the right leg and remained with other wounded in a native house. The party included British officers whose names I now know to be Capt THOMAS and LIEUT ALDRICH, both of Leister Regt. During the next day the others moved out but I remained.
2. On Friday the 13 February 42 I was joined by WX16675 Private R. J. WILLHOUSE of my own unit who had received four machine gun bullets in the right leg. We moved out in the evening towards the WEST Coast Road and received medical treatment at a Mohammedan Institution. I was still armed and had fired on two enemy soldiers on the way.
3. We were informed on Sunday the 15 February by the Mohammedanas in the evening that the battle of Singapore was over and we could proceed to Singapore itself. In the morning we moved towards Singapore along the West Coast Road, and about 1100 hrs met three other Australian soldiers near PASIR PANJANG Village. The names of these Australian soldiers I cannot recall with certainty. We had previously disposed of our arms and when we informed these men that fighting had finished they disposed of theirs. Carrying WILLHOUSE we moved on to PASIR PANJANG. Here Japanese sentries stopped us at the entrance to a house, later known to be a Japanese HQ. I presumed this to be a Japanese HQ in view of the fact that guards were posted around it. I cannot say what HQs this would be but from the situation on Singapore Island at that time it appeared to be the HQs of that Japanese force which landed on the West Coast of the Island. We were ordered inside, our jack-knives were taken from us and we were led to the Asiatic quarters at the rear of the house and locked in a small room with two barred windows, about 1300 hours. We were fed by an English-speaking Japanese. Later, about 1800 hrs, we were taken out and put on to a motor truck and informed we were to be taken to where Australian troops were being concentrated. At the gate we met another party of ten Australian foot under one guard. These included WX13977 WO I, G. F. AIREY and WX7336 Pte H. B. OCKERBY both of my own unit. The remainder were all 2/18 Bn. This party had been taken by the Japanese to drive carriers that morning.

The driver apparently did not know his destination, he drove to a place behind the Ford Motor Works, then North along BUKIT TEMAH Road, where he remained until dark, then returned to the house from whence we had come. During this time none of us had been taken off the truck. We had been subjected to hostile demonstrations and an attempt had been made to deprive WO I AIREY of his haversack.

/WO I AIREY

WO I AIREY resisted this attempt, explaining his rank. On our return we were locked in the same room and given a meal by the same English-speaking Japanese. He said "Don't be afraid, you are quite safe. We are now your friends." After the meal a Japanese Officer came in and another Japanese crowded round the windows inquisitively. We were warned to answer truthfully and the senior man called for WO I AIREY who stood up and declared his rank. He was questioned regarding military movements in Australia and overseas, the number of Australian troops in Malaya, and American troops in Australia. He evaded the questions and the officer said he thought the replies were not truthful. He then inquired if we would like to go home to Australia and laughed cynically when we replied "Yes". He then asked our Units and WO I AIREY said we were machine Gunners, the eleven soldiers not of my Unit then spoke up and said they were drivers. After an animated discussion the officer and interpreter left the room. A little later we were told we would stay the night and that he would endeavour to arrange for bedding.

4. The officer who subjected us to interrogation per medium of an interpreter appeared to me to be of high rank. He wore coloured tabs and a distinctive braid on his left shoulder which hung like a lanyard. He was about 5'2" in height, portly and inclined to be chubby in the face. I don't know whether he had a moustache or wore glasses. His hair was much lighter than the average Japanese, cut short but not close-cropped. We did not see this officer again and I think there is a distinct possibility that I might be able to recognise him again if I saw him in person. I would say definitely that this officer was senior in rank to any other officer contacted by us at the time these events took place.

The interpreter was tall and slim, 6' in height and particularly dark. He wore glasses. He appeared to be quite good-natured and even-tempered for a Jap.

5. We received adequate food and water and smokes, were not molested and were permitted latrine facilities on 17 February. No bedding was supplied but some clothes, bandages and dressings were given us for wounded men.

6. On 18 February we again received adequate food etc.

7. From dawn the Japanese appeared very unfriendly, except one man who pushed food quickly through the window and then ran away. It appeared to me that overnight there had been a complete change in Japanese personnel, in the form of another unit taking over. I could not identify the incoming unit nor can I give any information that might assist in establishing its identity. The change in atmosphere was most marked, and our requests for water were ignored or answered with jeers. I noted all the names of our party in my paybook which I later lost after my attempted execution. This being so, the only names of our party which I can furnish with certainty are AIREY, OCKERBY, MILLHOUSE and one 2/18 driver named SHERIDAN and known as "Muscles". At about 1730 hrs we were taken out singly and our hands tied behind our backs with strips torn from a bag, WO I AIREY still wore his haversack.

/We

[We were marched down the road in file, led by a Japanese, whom I thought at the time to be an officer but now realise that he was probably a senior sergeant. My reason for this is that I noticed at the time that he was wearing leggings as opposed to the officers equipment of high topped boots. He was about 5'2" in height and wore glasses, had a moustache and was thickset in build. He was probably in his thirties. We had a Japanese soldier as a guard at the rear. Hostile demonstrations were made by Japanese soldiers lining the road and looking from house windows. We turned NORTH into REFORMATORY Rd, and marched about four hundred yards. I was in the leading file and Pte MILLHOUSE in the rear when I called out to him to find out whether the pace was too fast, I was shouted at abusively by the Japanese in charge. We turned off to the left of the road and continued for about one hundred yards, halted, and were formed into single rank with our backs to a creek. I was the right hand man, MILLHOUSE the left hand man, with AIREY and OCKERBY near him. Seven Japanese soldiers then appeared armed with British rifles with bayonets fixed, and lined up in single rank facing us at about thirty feet distance. The Japanese in command then addressed his troops from my flank, then ordered us to turn round and face the creek. He then gave an order and I heard the sound of rifle bolts being worked. I then considered they might shoot us but was not convinced that this would happen. I leant forward to say to my neighbours something like "This doesn't look too good" and as I was straightening up the Japanese in command gave another order and the firing squad fired. I was struck by a bullet which entered below my left shoulder blade and emerged between my third and fourth ribs, smashing them. I was quite conscious and could have remained standing, but fell down the fairly steep bank into the creek facing the opposite bank. Another man fell with his head against my wounded right leg, he was not killed and kept talking. I have no idea in what order the men were shot, but when all had fallen into the creek the Japanese approached, and fired many more shots into the bodies shouting all the time they were firing. The man resting on my leg continued shouting at the Japanese and about a dozen shots were fired into him, one shot just missing my head.

From the other end of the line another voice kept shouting at the Japs. Firing continued until all was quiet. After about five minutes I looked around. Movement was awkward as I was bound and encumbered by the next man. I finally sat up and spoke but received no answer nor did anyone move, I was now feeling dazed and brought up blood when I spoke. I managed to free my hands quite easily and removed my boots and then moved Westerly down the Creek towards the WEST Coast Rd, but collapsed after a short distance. At this time it was still light, probably about 1830 hrs.

8. Before dawn I recovered consciousness but fainted again recovering at first light. I washed my wound and removed the bandage from my leg to my chest. I was unable to dress my back. I moved back towards the place of shooting but could only see that a rubber tree had been felled across the bodies. I then took shelter in a native building; two Chinese, a man and a woman came in and asked if I was one of the men shot the day before. I admitted I was and they said that they had seen the shooting. They

/pointed

証據書類 第五二四二號

レスリー・ウィリアム・マツクカン

私等、西部オーストラリア洲シエントンバークノオ
シスロ一路一五九番地一般人レスリー・ウィリアム・
マツクカン、元機銃部隊（濠洲軍）^{2/4}認識番號W X
一七八三七兵卒レスリー・ウィリアム・マツクカンハ
正式ニ宣誓ヲシテ次ノ如ク申述ベマス。
一、一九四二年（昭和十七年）二月四日水曜日アキ
テマ村ノ西南デノ戦國中私ハ右ノ如ク白砲ノ破片デ負
傷シマシタ。

二、一九四二年（昭和十七年）二月十三日金曜日私
ハ右足ニ四個ノ機銃銃弾ヲ受ケタ私ノ部隊ノ認識
番號W X一六六七五兵卒レスリー・ジェイ・ミルハウ
スト一緒ニナリマシタ
三、二月十五日日曜日夕方私達ハ同教徒達カラ新
嘉坡ノ戦團ハ終リ我々ハ一路新嘉坡ヘ行ケルト聞カ
サレマシタ。朝ニナツテ我々ハ西海岸通りニ沿ツテ
新嘉坡ノ方ヘ移動シ十一時頃バジル・ベンジャン村附近
デ三人ノ他ノ濠洲兵ニ出合ヒマシタ。、、、日本
軍兵哨ハ我々ヲ停止セシメマシタ。、、、我々ハ
、、、トラックニノセラレ濠洲軍ガ集結サセラレ
テキルヘ達レテユカレル旨知ラサレマシタ。、、

5242-2

、我々ハ一人ノ衛兵ニ連れラレタ他ノ十人ノ澳洲兵ノ一群ガ歩イテユクノニ會ヒマシタ。是等ノ人々ノ中ニハ私ノ部隊ノ一級准士官認識番號BW X-139七七デ、エラ・エアリイトW五七三三六番兵卒エイチ・ビイ・ホツカビイノ兩人ガ居リマシタ。其ノ他ハ皆^{2/18}大
隊ノ者デシタ。

六、二月十八日、十七時三十分頃我々ハ一人
ヅツ外ニ連れ出サレ袋カラ引キテギツタ紐デ手ヲ後
手ニ縛ラレマシタ。、、、我々ハ一人ノ日本人ニ
連れラレテ一列ニナツテ通ヲ行進サセラレマシタ。
、、、我々ノ後方ニハ一人ノ日本人ガ衛兵トシテ
居マシタ。、、、我々ハ、、、止メラレ、クリ
ークニ背ヲ向ケテ一列横隊ニ並バサレマシタ。私ハ
右手ニ、ミルハウスハ左手ニ居リ、エアリイトホツ
カービイハソノ近クニ居マシタ。ソレカラ七人ノ日
本兵ガ銃剣ヲ付ケタ英國製ノ小銃ヲ携ヘテ現レ、我
々カラ約三十呎（約五間）ノ距離ノ所ニ我々ニ向キ
合ツテ一列横隊ニ並ビマシタ。

指揮ノ日本人ハ、ソレカラ私ノ横腹カラ彼ノ部隊ニ
話カケ、我々ニ廻レ右ヲ命ジテクリークニ向ハセマ
シタ。彼ハソレカラ命令ヲ與ヘ、私ハ小銃ノ遊底ヲ
動カス言ヲ聞キマシタ。私ハ彼等ガ我々ヲ撃ツカモ
知レナイト思ヒマシタガ、マサカソノナコトハアル
マイト考ヘマシタ。私ハ前ニ体ヲ曲ゲテ隣ノ者タチ

5242-3.

ニ「コレハ餘リイ、事デハナササウダゾ」トイツタ
様ナコトヲ云ヒマシタ。ソシテ私が直ニ直ニシタ
時、指揮ヲシテキタ日本人ガ他ノ命令ヲ出シ、小銃
分隊ハ射撃ヲシマシタ。茲ハ小銃弾ノ一箇ガ命中シ
左肩胛骨ノ下カラ入り肋骨三角間、肋骨ノ間抜ケテ出
テ肋骨ヲ打碎イデシマヒマシタ。私ハ意識ハ明瞭ニ
立ツタマ、デキヨウト思ヘベソレモ出来マシタガ、
對岸ニ面シタカナリ遠ナ岸カラクリークノ中ニ落込
ミマシタ。他ノ一人ノ兵ガ頭ヲ私ノ真傷シタ右胸ニ
ツキツケテ落チマシタ。此ノ男ハ絞サレテハ居ラズ
物ヲ喋ツテキマシタ。私ハドシテ順序デ吾々が墜タ
レタカハ知リマセンデシタガ、皆ガクリークニ落チ
込ムト、日本兵ハ近ツキテ來テ射ツテキル間中叫ビ
作ラ更ニ多クノ砲丸ヲ候ニ打テコミマシタ。私ノ脚
ニ倚リカ、ツテキタ男ハ日本兵ニ向ツテ叫ビ頼ケテ
キマシタ。ソレデ約十二發モノ砲丸ガ彼ニ向ツテ射
タレ、ソノ一ツハ私ノ頭ニ危ク命中スル所デシタ。
列ノ他ノ婦カラ船ノ聲ガ日本兵ニ向ツテ叫ビ頼ケテ
キマシタ。皆ガ聲ニナル聲射撃ハ續キマシタ。五分
許リノ後私ハ周圍ヲ見廻シマシタ。私ハ隣ノ男ニカ
ジリツカレ取囲サレテキタノテ動クノニハ不便デシ
タ。私ハ終ニ起上リ物ヲ云ツテ見マシタガ、誰モ答
ラセズ又動ク人モ一人モアリマセンデシタ。今度ハ

5242-4.

自分ノ眼ガクラクラシ、話ヲスルト血ガ昇ツテ來マ
シタ。私ハドウヤラ手ヲ自由ニスルノハワケモナク
出來マシタ、ソレデ靴ヲ脱ギ西沿岸道ニ向ツテクリ
ークニ沿ヒ西ノ方ヘト歩キマシタ。
約八日ノ間私ハ無事ニ新嘉坡ニ向ツテ進ンデエキマ
シタ。